

perfectly clear. My view is that Germany should not be prevented from restoring order in Germany. The same thing happened in France in 1871 when Germany proposed to put down the Commune. M. Thiers, objected because the intervention of foreigners would tend to make the Commune unpopular. No one has the right to say we are not prepared to use military force to enforce the treaty.

For Lump Sum of Indemnity.

It is understood from quite another source than Lloyd George that one extremely important point in the agreement between the British and French Premiers defines it to be in the interest of France to fix, at a meeting to be held early in May in a Belgian city, where representatives of the Allies will meet representatives of Germany, a global sum Germany must pay the Allies immediately.

It is even said that the Allies have tentatively fixed an annual payment of three billion marks, pre-war exchange, for thirty years, as a suitable payment, but that the German Government will be asked in the meantime to make the proposal of a lump sum.

One report had it that France would discover any intention to occupy the Ruhr region of Germany or to prolong the occupation of Frankfurt beyond the period of the German withdrawal of the troops in the zone in excess of the treaty stipulations.

Official Statement.

The official statement given out after the session read:

"The Supreme Council met this morning at the Villa Devaughan. Premiers Nitti, Millerand and Lloyd George, Ambassador Johnson, Signor Solalio, M. Berthelot and Earl Curzon were present and discussed the question of mandates over Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia. They settled the question of the new State of Armenia. Finally they discussed the question of a resumption of commercial relations with Russia as far as they concerned the negotiations entered upon by the Russian commercial mission, which is actually in Copenhagen."

PARIS, April 25.—The San Remo conference will close Monday night, according to a Havas dispatch. Premier Millerand and Marshal Foch and the Japanese and Greek delegations will leave Paris by special train Tuesday morning. The Italian Premier, Signor Nitti, will leave for Rome Wednesday by sea.

Despatches from San Remo on Friday last, announcing the decision of the Supreme Council to make Armenia an independent state, said that the boundaries of the new republic had not yet been defined. The new republic, the despatches added, would probably be contracted, owing to the belief that the smaller the country the more easily it could protect itself and the fear that if too many Turks were left within Armenia they might overthrow the Government.

PRICE OF WIVES NOW 8 COWS INSTEAD OF 4

Lord Dewar Tells of Rising Market in Africa.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, April 25.—Lord Dewar, head of the well known Scotch whiskey firm, who has just returned from Central Africa, in giving an account of his travels there said the increased cost of living in the district he visited was reflected in the higher price for wives paid by the natives.

Whereas a fine sixteen hands high wife cost four spearheads in pre-war days, she now costs eight spearheads, Lord Dewar said, and in the cattle districts the price of a wife at present is eight cows instead of four.

SAN REMO RESULTS PROP TO COALITION

End of Anglo-French Differences Regarded With Great Satisfaction in London.

TRIUMPH FOR PREMIER

Supporters See Needed Aid in Budget Fight Involving Vote of Confidence.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, April 25.—London regards the results of the San Remo Conference with the greatest satisfaction. It sees in the determination reached the means not only of reconciling Anglo-French differences of opinion but differences existing between two great British schools of thought.

Some of the most important British tankers earnestly believed that only a radical rewriting of the peace treaty, especially its economic terms, could forward the reconstruction of Europe. They were not sympathetic toward Germany, but they realized that Germany was an important integral part of Europe's economic structure, more rather than less important on account of the indemnities.

They openly asserted that unless Germany were put upon her feet economically she could not pay these indemnities that were important to the Allies and would remain a festering spot in the convalescent economic body of Europe. These tankers pressed their arguments upon the Government.

But the Government was reluctant to accept them, fearing a cry of repudiation of pre-war pledges, which charge is even now beginning to be heard in bitter attacks from the Coalition Government's domestic enemies. Lloyd George was fearful of the French move across the armistice line when Frankfurt was occupied.

Justify Premier's Tactics.

In the interval between the Prime Minister's return from his holiday in Wales and his departure for San Remo he decided that the only method of checking the French policy, which he regarded as dangerous, was a friendly rap through the press. This rap, even though friendly, was admitted by Philip Kerr, the Prime Minister's especial intimate on Peace Conference affairs.

The Prime Minister's supporters now claim that his tactics were justified by having forced consideration of a settlement of the most important question of all—the continued allied attitude to Germany—and attaining its settlement in the most satisfactory manner. The British delegates went to the conference with the details of a new plan of allied cooperation to force disarmament of Germany.

Calling the responsible heads of the German Republic into conference with the allied leaders is one detail of the British plan, while others involve better organization of the allied commissions in Berlin, and better liaison between them and the War Office as well as the forces on the Rhine.

There is no doubt of the British intention to make the burden of the economic clauses ultimately upon the shoulders of the League of Nations if they are strong enough to sustain them. This is one reason for Mr. Lloyd George's "altered anxiety" to bring in the United States. He realizes that despite high talk about the economic independence of Europe, the league would be in

Of course he isn't a grouch—and—I can prove it!

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poor position to carry out an economic policy toward Germany if the United States is not bound up in the settlements and left free to devote its energies to pushing trade in the late enemy countries irrespective of agreements.

Victory for Lloyd George.

London believes Lloyd George did a great job at San Remo. He effectually killed all talk of an Allied split, brought from the French a public repudiation of reported imperialistic ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine, and while conceding the French necessity of enforcing the military terms he apparently extracted a concession setting definitely the amount of reparations. Supporters of his Coalition Government are openly prepared to welcome the Prime Minister triumphantly upon his return Wednesday. The added prestige will be sorely needed, for the Coalition faces a hard fight in Parliament on the budget, involving the question of a vote of confidence.

The vast bulk of coalition supporters in the House of Commons are, or represent, successful business enterprises that have been hard hit by the continuance and increase of the excess profits tax. The budget has shaken their allegiance to their leaders as could nothing else, not even the Irish bill.

But added to the prestige of San Remo, it is pointed out that the Government will be able to report the awakening of the French Chamber of Deputies to the need of vigorous fiscal measures. In the face of proposed rigorous French taxes they will argue that it is impossible for Great Britain to show weakness, and every indication is that Lloyd George's star alone is undimmed of all those that shone at the Quai d'Orsay more than a year ago.

EUROPE NEEDS SMILES

PREMIER NITTI SAYS

Asserts Treaty Must Be Applied With Charity.

By the Associated Press.

SAN REMO, April 25.—Francesco Nitti, the Italian Premier, had a long conversation with the American and English newspaper correspondents last night after the work of the Council was over for the day. It covered a broad range of questions.

Signor Nitti declared, as Premier Lloyd George has already said, that as the Allies have never been at war with Russia, each ally is free to deal with her as it thinks proper.

Some of the things the Italian Premier said were, in substance:

"What Europe needs is a smile. Peace and war are not only two material facts, they are states of mind. If two men look at each other with murder in their hearts they may try to kill each other; but if one looks toward the other with a certain diffidence and smiles they may be friends. All the nations of Europe have three or four difficult years ahead. They must smile at one another and work together."

"The members of this Council are meeting to see if our countries can take measures to assist in restoring order in three greatly disturbed areas—the uneasy, restless Mohammedan world, Central Europe and Russia. We are just finishing the Turkish treaty."

Speaking of Germany, Signor Nitti said, in effect:

"So far as the Italians are concerned the war is over. Italy has reduced her military service to eight months and the number of her army corps from twelve to ten. The Allies for two reasons must be fair and just toward Germany. The first is that it is only by doing so we can expect her to cultivate that mental attitude of peace that will fashion her future relations with the rest of the world. The second is that if the Allies do not treat Germany reasonably they will fall out among themselves. Ger-

many ought—I may say, must—make good to the extent of her means for the injuries she has done."

"As for the size of the army she should have, one way of approaching the question is for each of the Allies to ask herself how many troops are necessary to preserve internal order in her country. I should say that if a certain number is essential in our country for interior purposes an equally large number might be considered necessary in Germany."

"I have never proposed revision of the peace treaty. Germany, who lost the war, who was responsible for the war, must respect the treaty, but the Allies ought to apply it not only in a spirit of justice but in a spirit of charity. Germany can be asked sacrifices that she can afford, but she should not be asked that which would prevent her from returning again to normal economic life, and thus bring despair and revolution. The destiny of every country, whether victor or vanquished, is interrelated and the fall of one to ruin will bring down the others."

WORKERS IN JAPAN SEEKING WHIP HAND

Continued from First Page.

sentiment of the masses against the classes is growing unmistakably and one day will reach a pitch where an eruption will occur.

"Then will come blood and tears for the laborers, while, because of the fashion in which our social structure is reared, like a pyramid on which Japan's home, family and national life are built, one supporting the other, it will crumble to pieces with a speed and velocity that will leave only national ruins. This collapse will be accelerated because of the very manner in which our social system is organized. What we regard as our strongest national link, the family tie that links family to relatives and class to masters until the chain reaches to the throat, will be our very bane and utter discomfiture."

"Already in Japan some industries are nationalized, for example, the railways and the tobacco industry, but no material benefit to labor has come from these, as their nationalization has been merely to increase the national revenue, without regard for the moral, mental and physical welfare of the workers. Such nationalization as Japan has seen so far has been merely a cloak for national capitalism, worse by far than private capitalism."

"What has caused the present labor situation in Japan may be considered in two ways. One is to consider the conditions under which the laborers of Japan are forced to live, conditions that are ringing a discontent that is fast increasing, shown in the strikes that come on slight provocation all over the country. It takes desperation to drive Japan's laborers into strikes, as this is a weapon dangerous to the users, any direct action furnishing the police with the excuse they desire to throw the strikers into prison. Despite this the strikes go on, and giving an insight into the mentality of the workers and a hint that much better progress can be made in the honest search for a solution of the troubles between capital and labor will recoil to the disadvantage of the country, to say the least."

"The other manner of regarding the situation is to consider what is happening elsewhere in the world of labor, knowledge of which no longer can be hidden from the Japanese. Until a very few years ago people here never even dreamed that Japanese labor would assert itself in any way. But the awakening has come in Japan as elsewhere, given its greatest impetus by the em-

bodiment in the covenant of the League of Nations of the labor clauses.

"To-day the situation is changing with such velocity that to treat it with indifference is dangerous. Laborers who a year ago had the greatest respect for authority now court its anger. The East has ceased to be placid and passive, even to Easterners. The restoration of the sovereign power of Meiji brought about the great political awakening of the nation. The great war, which brought riches to Japan and demand which brought likewise the Treaty of Versailles and the recognition of the rights of labor, will be written down in our history as the cause of the awakening of the mind of Japanese labor, and the great middle class, now suffering from the cost of living, which is relatively higher in Japan than in any other part of the world, is awakening also and its weight is commencing to be felt behind the labor demands. The capitalist class and the autocrats are being isolated."

"Oligarchy and despotism, political and capitalist, if not killed must be scotched. The Government must permit the organization of real labor unions and it must enact the manhood suffrage act. When our Parliament becomes truly representative of our laborers will be again respectful of authority, of which they will be a part. This will be a long step toward recreating contentment and will go away largely with the daily increasing friction, thus affording a breathing spell during which the larger question of the nationalization of industry can be calmly considered. "It is either that or an eruption."

SOVIET REPUBLIC IN JAPAN PREDICTED

Manifesto Circulated in U. S. Prophesies Overthrow.

Japanese Socialists in America are circulating a general manifesto to the effect that a revolution will soon take place in Japan which will establish a soviet Japanese republic. The manifesto says in part:

"A little while only may the condemned army of Japan hold Vladivostok. Our people will not support the wrongs that will make the Russians our enemies. The Red army of Soviet Russia will soon crush the Japanese Imperialists. "The victory of the Red army of Rus-

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Cousin Tom—and Others

THE Columbia Trust Company recently asked several men why they hesitated to have a Trust Company settle their estates.

Perhaps you may find your own "hesitation" among the following reasons given.

1. "Cousin Tom can do it all right"

He probably can, if the estate is very small. But if an estate is sizable or at all complicated, we are thankful that we have on our staff many men of highly specialized experience in Executorship duties. The Cousin Toms are handicapped by lack of personal experience in settling estates. They may not know how. They may die and then the Court will appoint their successors who may or may not be the person one would have chosen.

2. "Trust Companies aren't human"

Speaking for ourselves we can simply say this: The settling of estates usually puts us in contact with men and women at a time when they need everything we have of kindness and consideration and sympathetic understanding. Never for one moment can we forget it.

3. "They lack elasticity"

We have seen estates settled by well-intentioned but "elastic" minded men. With such men there is always the temptation to "let things slide." In long experience we have handled no estate that could be settled without a firm grasp of every detail and few, that did not call for definite "yes and no" decisions.

4. "They are hopelessly conservative"

This we cheerfully admit. Without preaching, we earnestly believe that the handling of other people's money is almost a sacred matter. Nor would we be long in business if we took chances with the funds men leave their wives and children.

5. "They don't act quickly enough"

A Trust Company has every incentive to settle each estate as quickly as the law allows for the following reason: We do not receive our commissions until our duties are completed and the Surrogate puts his O. K. upon our work.

6. "A Trust Company is expensive"

This is a mistaken impression which we have often pointed out. The fees for settling estates are the same whether you name a Trust Company or an individual as executor. Naturally we cannot publicly cite specific economies to heirs which have been effected by our Trust Department. But we do say that the settlement of an estate by an experienced Trust Company is generally far more economical than when the matter is left in the hands of well-meaning but inexperienced friends.

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